

Glasgow Weekly Times.

CLARK H. GREEN:

"ERROR CEASES TO BE DANGEROUS, WHEN REASON IS LEFT FREE TO COMBAT IT."—JEFFERSON.

EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

Volume 10.

GLASGOW, MISSOURI, THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1850.

Number 17.

GLASGOW WEEKLY TIMES.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.
Office on Water Street, Up Stairs, next
door to the Glasgow House.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.
For one year, if paid in advance, \$2 00
If not paid before the end of the year, 3 00
CLUBS.
5 copies 1 year in advance, 9 00
10 " " " " " " " " 15 00
15 " " " " " " " " 25 00
20 " " " " " " " " 30 00

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One square, (12 lines or less) One Dollar
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Office in the 2d story above McCampbell &
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Charles & Blow,
Wholesale Dealers and Importers of
DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, GLASS-
WARE, &c.—AND AGENT FOR
MISSOURI WHITE LEAD WORKS,
Washington Avenue, Opposite American Fur
Company, St. Louis, Mo.

THE subscribers have received their Fall
importations, which have been selected
with great care, to which the attention of
Merchants, Physicians and Dealers is respec-
tfully invited.
Prices current furnished when requested.
St. Louis, August 30, 1849.—1-1m

B. E. T. TRAWITT, JNO. W. HENRY.
Prewitt & Henry.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fayette, Mo.
Will attend to all business entrusted to
them in Howard, and the counties adjoining.
Particular attention paid to collecting.
Office in Crigler's Frame building two
doors above the Receiver's Office.
Nov. 15, 1849.—y.

F. A. Savage,
DEALER IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY
GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES,
Hats, Caps, Hand and Queensware, Nails, &c.
Water Street, Glasgow.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes,
BONNETS AND INDIA RUBBER
GOODS, HARDWARE, CARPETS,
READY MADE CLOTHING, &c.
25 Front Street, Glasgow, Mo.

Livery Stable.
NEW ADMINISTRATION.
EMERSON & HANDLEY would respect-
fully inform the public that they have
purchased of the Messrs. Amsworth their entire
establishment, and are now prepared to ac-
commodate both citizens and strangers, with
every description of vehicle, and good saddle
horses, at a moment's notice.

The additions we are making in new car-
riages, Buggies, and fine horses, (none other
kept) will enable us to furnish "turn outs,"
equal in style and comfort to any establish-
ment in the State. We are also prepared, at
all times, to attend on pleasure parties, and
to convey steamboat passengers to any point
they may desire to go.

By strict attention to the wants of the
community, and a fixed determination to de-
serve the patronage which has been so lib-
erally bestowed upon our predecessors, we feel
assured that our efforts to please, will be ap-
preciated by a generous community.

A Hearses and Carriages will at all times
be in readiness to attend funerals, either in
the City or country.
Glasgow, Nov. 15, 1849.—37-1y.

St. Louis Millinery Rooms,
62, Market Street, Up Stairs,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

SLOPER & RIMMER, Importers and dealers
of French Millinery, would respectfully
inform the Ladies, they are prepared to
offer any article in their line at the lowest
possible prices, and of the latest and most ap-
proved styles, being in receipt of patterns
monthly.

The greatest attention is paid to written or-
ders, that persons at a distance may feel per-
fect confidence in sending to their House.
Straws and Leghorns cleaned, dyed and
altered, and every article of mourning goods
supplied at the shortest notice.
St. Louis, August 23, 1849.—25—9m

DRIED APPLES & PEACHES wanted
for which the highest price will be paid
by
J. W. HARRIS & Co.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

The first Report from this new De-
partment of the Government is both
able and interesting. The act creating
this Department passed Congress to-
ward the close of the last session. The
duties are made up by transferring from
the Executive, State, Treasury, and De-
partment business which formerly was
transacted in them.

After some suggestions as to the ne-
cessity of providing clerks for the trans-
action of the business of the Depart-
ment, Mr. Ewing proceeds to speak of
the condition of the public buildings at
the seat of Government. The Capitol
and the Treasury and Patent office build-
ings are built of stone, which, under
the influence of the weather, is gradually
undergoing disintegration, and Con-
gress is called on to authorize some
chemical experiments with a view to the
discovery of some agent, the applica-
tion of which will enable the public
buildings to resist the present tendency
to absorb moisture, and thus to
save them from the wasting influence of
the elements. The wings of the Patent
office are to be constructed of white
marble from Baltimore county, Mary-
land, which has the power of resisting
a crushing force three times as great as
that possessed by the sand-stone, of
which the main building is built. Con-
gress is invited to make an appropri-
ation sufficient to provide a proper con-
servatory for the rich collection of
tropical plants brought home by Capt.
Wilkes, and other gentlemen connected
with the exploring expedition, as well
as for planting the public grounds with
choice varieties of forest trees and
shrubs.

Mr. Ewing recommends the estab-
lishment of an Agricultural Bureau,
connected with his Department, and
separated from the Patent office. Bel-
gium, it is said, has the best organized
agricultural department of any other
nation; and it is believed that it is owing
to the attention bestowed on this great
interest in that country that Belgium
is the best cultivated country in Europe.
Our Government has never yet extend-
ed any direct aid to agriculture, except
by the yearly collection and publication
through the Patent office of accounts of
some agricultural experiments and sta-
tistics, and recently by the analysis of
some soils and vegetable productions.
The expense of the proposed bureau
would be small when compared with
the great good which it would probably
secure.

The amount of business in the pen-
sion bureau is large. The number of
invalid pensioners was increased last
year nine hundred and eighty-nine.—
The whole number now on the list is
four thousand one hundred and fifteen.
The amount of claims for bounty land
warrants, filed before the fifth of Nov.
last, was about eighty-three thousand,
of which number, about nine thousand
were rejected or suspended. The num-
ber yet to be filed is estimated at twenty
thousand, making an aggregate of
one hundred and three thousand claims
for bounty lands.

The surveys of the public lands have
been pressed forward with energy, so as
to bring new and good lands into the
market sufficient to supply the wants
of immigrants. The amount sold for
cash during the first three quarters of
the present year was 887,206.40 acres,
being 561,034.11 acres less than was
sold for cash during the first three
quarters of the year 1848. The amount
located by bounty warrants during the
first three quarters of the present year
is 2,496,560 acres, showing an increase
of 971,340 acres over the amount lo-
cated by bounty warrants during the cor-
responding period in 1848. The aggre-
gate increase over the sales and loca-
tion of the first three quarters of 1848
is 410,325.89 acres. This increase in-
dicates very accurately the gradual in-
crease of agricultural migration. Land
is not now often bought on speculation.
The bounty land warrants add but little
to the annual sales of land. As the sol-
diers do not generally locate them, they
are used in payment of lands in
cases where, but for them, money would
be used. As we have stated, the aggre-
gate claims for bounties is estimated at
one hundred and three thousand, of
which 2,922 have been satisfied in
money and 70,390 have been allowed.
To satisfy these, it will require 10,636,
150 acres of land. If there are but
100,000 valid claims, 26,688 remain to
be satisfied, and if settled in land, they
will require a further quantity of 4,
020,480 acres, making in all 14,665,600
acres. Before the first of October last,
there had been located with these Mex-
ican war warrants 5,025,400 acres leav-
ing yet to be located 9,631,200 acres.—
It is thought that these land warrants
will be absorbed within the next three
years. Until they are absorbed the
cash receipts must of course be small.

Interesting and valuable reports in re-
lation to the geological and other sur-
veys of lands in Michigan, Iowa, Wis-

consin and Minnesota from the pens
of Doctors Jackson, Locke and Owen, and
Messrs. Foster and Whitney have been
prepared or are in a state of prepara-
tion. They contain much valuable in-
formation in regard to these lands, par-
ticularly in reference to the country
lying around Lake Superior, including
the rich deposits of native copper on
Isle Royal and Keweenaw Point.

No provision has yet been made to
extend the laws for the sale of public
lands in Oregon, California and New
Mexico. This ought to be done, and
to carry into effect the negotiations
with Indian tribes claiming lands, it
will be necessary to establish land of-
fices in convenient districts, and to cre-
ate the office of Surveyor General in
each of these territories. Titles in the
hands of British subjects remain to be
adjusted in Oregon, which it is sup-
posed the territorial judges can settle. In
consideration of the hardships endured
by the early immigrants to Oregon, it
is recommended that some generous
provisions be made for them.

The territory of New Mexico has
long been settled, and portions of the
land in that territory are held by titles
granted by Spain, or by Mexico since
her separation from the Spanish mon-
archy. It will be necessary to estab-
lish a judicial commission to examine
and settle these titles, so far as they are
subject to doubt or controversy. A
large portion of them, it is believed,
of ancient date and evidenced by long
and uninterrupted occupancy.

In California, such commission will
be more especially necessary. Many
of the older grants in that territory,
of considerable extent, have been resumed
by the sovereign authority, and are now
held under new grants, which require
examination. Many important and
commanding points are claimed under
very recent grants of a questionable
character; and but a part of the public
records were, at the date of the latest
advices from that country, in the pos-
session or within the knowledge of the
proper authorities. Much of the land
however, is held under unquestionable
titles. Those granted for pasturing
purposes are large, covering many
square leagues in extent. Some of the
titles which are fair have not been per-
fected. These titles were commenced
in good faith by the Spanish or Mex-
ican authorities and ought to be favor-
ably regarded, especially those which
have been occupied. This liberal con-
sideration should not, Mr. Ewing thinks
be extended to doubtful grants of pos-
sitions on the bays, islands, and head
lands, which, when acquired, were
known to be necessary to the United
States, as sites for forts, light-houses,
or other objects of a national character.

It is understood that titles of some kind,
generally not valid without the confir-
mation of Congress, have been procured
and are claimed, to some of these points
which, if confirmed to and made the
property of individuals, must be pur-
chased back at a very large price. The
right of the United States to such sites,
where valid, ought to be at once as-
serted; and every spot necessary to the
use of the Government should be selected
and separated from the general mass of
public lands, and reserved from sale,
and from the operation of the preem-
ption laws, as they shall be extended to
that territory.

Some of the grants of lands in Cali-
fornia cover some of the mines of gold
and quicksilver. By the laws of Spain,
such mines did not pass by a grant of
the land, but remained in the Crown,
subject to be disposed of according to
such ordinances and regulations as
might be from time to time adopted.—
Any individual might enter upon the
lands of another to search for ores of
the precious metals, and, having dis-
covered a mine, he might register and
thus acquire the right to work it on pay-
ing to the owner the damage done to the
surface, and to the Crown, whose prop-
erty it was, a fifth or a tenth, accord-
ing to the quality of the mine. If the
finder neglected to work, or worked it
imperfectly, the mine might be denou-
nced by any other person, whereby he
would become entitled to all the rights
of the superseded person. This right
to mines was also, it is believed, retained
by Mexico as long as she owned the ter-
ritory, and was therefore transferred to
the United States. Congress must in-
terpose and decide whether, where
lands containing gold have been duly
granted, the right enjoyed under Spain
and Mexico shall be asserted or relin-
quished. All the mines therefore in
fact belong to the United States.—
Those on the lands which have been
granted are not of much consequence.
The unclaimed lands contain nearly all
the mines of any value. No existing
law protects these mines, and in the
absence of such law, persons from many
foreign nations have flocked to the mines
and render no compensation to the gov-
ernment for the privilege of hunting
gold. The Secretary thinks that stran-
gers should not be permitted to take
from the lands the gold which consti-
tutes their chief value.

On mature reflection, he thinks that a mint
ought to be established convenient to the
mines, and that when the lands are di-
vided they ought to be disposed of, "so
as to create an estate to be held only
on condition that the gold collected
from the mines shall be delivered into
the custody of an officer of the branch
mint. Out of the gold so deposited,
there should be retained, for rent and
assay, or coinage, a fixed per cent, such
as may be deemed reasonable, and the
residue passed to the credit of the
miner, and paid to him at his option in
coin or stamped bullion, or its value in
drafts on the Treasury or mint of the
United States. The gold in the mine,
and after it is gathered, until brought
into the mint, should be and remain the
property of the United States. The
miner, sale, gift or exportation of any
portion of it before it shall have been
delivered at the mint, and so coined or
assayed and stamped, or its concealment
with intent to avoid the payment of
rent or seigniorage, should involve a for-
feiture of the gold itself, and also of the
mine. The terms of lease or sale should
be favorable to the miner, and the law
should be stringent to enforce the pay-
ment of seigniorage and rents."

In relation to the deposits on the
surface, Mr. Ewing thinks the lands
ought to be leased. If sold, large cap-
italists will secure them, but, if leased,
industrious poor men can become prop-
rietors and pay rent for them out of
their proceeds. Where, gold is found
in rocks, it can be obtained only at a
heavy expense. Such lands ought to
be sold, as none but large capitalists can
work the mines they contain.

The present difference between the
actual value of gold and what it
sells for in California is two dollars an
ounce, amounting to one-ninth of its
entire value. This the Secretary thinks
is more than half the amount that ought
to be reserved for rent.

He considers a road to facilitate com-
munications between the Atlantic and
the Pacific, across our own territory, as
called for by the necessities of the
country. He refers to the opinions ex-
pressed in the Memphis and St. Louis
conventions as indicating a wish in the
public mind for a railroad across the
continent. What sort of road is
needed, and where and by whom it ought
to be constructed, must depend on the
action of Congress.

In the conclusion of his very interest-
ing and able report, Mr. Ewing refers
to Indian affairs. He says that the
wild tribes of Indians who have their
hunting-grounds in the great prairie,
through which our emigrants to Cali-
fornia pass, have been more than usu-
ally pacified. They have suffered our
people to pass through their country with
little interruption, though they travel-
led in great numbers, and consumed on
their route much grass and game. For
these, the Indians expect compensation,
and their claim is just. The prairie is
their pasture field; the buffalo their
herd; and, if used by us, they ought to
be paid for. He concurs in the recom-
mendation of the Commissioner of In-
dian Affairs that treaties be negotiated
with these tribes, stipulating for the
right of way through their country, and
the use of grass and game, paying them
therefor small annuities in useful arti-
cles of merchandise, and agricultural
implements and instruction. By these
means we may gain their good will and
have a guaranty for their good conduct.

Some such provision for these In-
dians will, before long be necessary, as
the herds of buffalo are rapidly disap-
pearing, and will soon be insufficient to
supply them with food.

It was proposed to place the Semi-
nole, who remained in Florida, under a
temporary arrangement made with
them in 1842, under Mr. Ewing's de-
partment. A sub-agent was appointed
to take charge of them, but before he
could enter on his duties, a marauding
party of them committed some murders,
and in consequence the tribe was again
placed under the sole supervision of the
War Department.

In the early part of the season, some
of the Indians in Texas also committed
murders, and the Secretary recom-
mends that the laws of the United
States regulating intercourse with the
Indians be extended so as to include
them. This is necessary to fulfill the
stipulations of our treaty of peace with
Mexico. No reports have been received
in relation to the Indians in Oregon
and but a very brief report has been
received in relation to the tribes in
California and New Mexico.

Most of the Indian tribes on our
Western border, particularly those liv-
ing more southwardly, continue steadily
to advance in civilization and prosper-
ity. The manual labor schools estab-
lished among them are working a great
social and moral revolution among sev-
eral tribes. Had the Home Department
the means of extending these schools,
much good would be accomplished.—

With this view, the annual appropria-
tion for the benefit of the Indians ought
to be increased.

We have rarely read a report of
deeper interest than this, of which we
have now given an abstract. Its great
length, rendered necessary by the num-
ber of topics introduced, prevents our
giving it in full. We are glad the Gov-
ernment has established such a Depart-
ment and that it is in such very efficient
hands.

WOMAN AND CHRISTIANITY.—It has
been said that "woman rule the world."
We are neither inclined nor prepared
to dispute the point. It is incontrovert-
ible, however, that woman in her ap-
propriate sphere of action, exerts a
commanding influence. It is impossi-
ble, therefore, that she should thorough-
ly understand the distinctive relations
which she bears to the opposite sex, and
at the same time fully realize her own
true position.

From a late discourse by the Rev.
E. P. Rogers, on "the obligations and
duties of the female sex to Christianity,"
we select the following extracts:

"Let me urge upon my female hear-
ers, especially those who are in youth,
the importance of taking loftier and bet-
ter views of life than those taught by
the vain world. It is a sad thing to see
so many of the young and fair, whose
life is most a blank—I will not say a
blot, whose keen susceptibilities, whose
noble powers, whose deep affections,
whose precious time is lavished
only upon dress and gaiety, and fash-
ionable visiting; who wear the bright
apparel of the butterfly, and are as light
and graceful, and as useless too; whose
conversation finds no higher or more
improving subject than the idle gossip
of the day, the last party, or the never
failing topic—dress; whose reading is
the miserable trash which is inundating
every community, and enervating and
disappointing the minds of our youth;
whose whole life seems to be an aimless
frivolous life, and who, as they flit by
on their airy wings, provoke the in-
quiry for what were these pretty crea-
tures made? I pray you take loftier
views of life than these.

"While I would not draw you from
the rational pleasures of society, nor
bring on gloomy cloud upon your
youthful sky, I still would plead for
some serious hours, some industrious
moments; some time appointed to the
culture of the mind, the enriching of
the memory with stores of useful
knowledge. I would plead that the
capacities and aspirations of the im-
mortal part receive some ministration;
and that the moral faculties be cultivat-
ed and stimulated, and the generous
impulses of the soul be expanded in
labors for the best good of those around
you. Be assured there is no beauty like
that of goodness—there is no power
like that of virtue; personal beauty may
attract the admiration of the passing
hour, but it is the richer beauty of
moral worth, the loveliness of the soul,
that commands the deepest reverence
and secures the most enduring affection.

Even men who have no religion them-
selves, but who are men of judgment,
and whose opinions are worth the most
respect and admire a lady most, who
displays in her character the "most
beauty of holiness."

"If there is one sight more than any
other in this world of sin and sorrow,
which combine all the elements of beau-
ty, of nobleness, and of worth, it is that
of a young and lovely female, whose
youth and beauty, whose depth and
richness of affection, and whose power-
ful influence on human hearts, are all
consecrated to the cause of truth and
holiness, laid as a humble offering at
the Saviour's feet. Such a being is
indeed worthy of the reverence and ad-
miration of every true and noble heart,
and she will command it, even when the
light of her loveliness is quenched and
the flower of her beauty is faded. But if
there is a sad and heart breaking sight
on earth, it is that of one gifted with
all the charms which nature lavished upon
the altar of vanity or fashion, and starv-
ing the soul on the unmeaning flattery
of a vain and hollow hearted world,
running a giddy round of gaiety, frivol-
ity and dissipation, laying up in the fu-
ture a cheerless and forsaken old age,
and a miserable, remorseful eternity.

"Oh, what is woman? What her smile,
Her lips of love, her eyes of light?
What is she, if those lips revile
The lowly Jesus? Love may write
His name upon her marble brow,
And finger on her curls of jet;
The light spring flowers may meekly bow
Before her tread—and yet—and yet
Without that meeker grace she'll be
A lighter thing than vanity!"

PERSEVERE.—Whatever obstacles
may obstruct your career, persevere—
Dispair under no circumstances—tho'
misfortune may flap her raven wings,
persevere, and you will evidently suc-
ceed.

PACIFIC RAIL WAY.—We commend
the following letter of our much esteem-
ed friend, Mr. Dearbon, to the atten-
tion of the public, only premising that
he is highly distinguished in the east as
a scientific and reliable engineer. It
will be seen that he prefers a route
through the great South Pass.

BOSTON, Nov. 15, 1849.
Dear Sir:—I herewith transmit the
results of the investigation, which I
promised you I would make, in relation
to a rail road route for connecting the
Mississippi river and Pacific ocean,
which I beg you to accept, with a most
ardent desire for, and a full belief in
seeing it opened for travel.

From the Kansas river to the South
Pass of the Rocky Mountains, a dis-
tance of nine hundred and fifty-two
miles, is a gradually ascending plain,
with an average rise of a little more
than seven feet per mile, and for a line
of equal length, I know of no part of
the world where one could be traced,
(except perhaps, over the Pampas of
South America, the Steppes of Russia,
or the Plateaux of Central Asia) whose
physical features would compare with
its regularity.

From the South Pass to Sierra Ne-
veda, seven hundred and nine miles by
the red line route, are points, on from
one hundred to two hundred miles of it,
which present obstacles to be overcome
as difficult, but not I think, more so
than on some portions of the western
rail road of Massachusetts. The re-
maining five hundred and nine miles
are very level, and well adapted to the
easy construction of a rail road.

Humboldt river and Bear river moun-
tains are flanked, and their summits
avoided by the red line route, from the
South Pass to Humboldt's river, called
Sublett's cut off, and the distance there-
by decreased so much as to render it
shorter by a hundred miles than any
other line of travel.

The perfect practicability of the route
from St. Louis to the Sierra Ne-
veda may be considered as well estab-
lished, and the obstacle which that
mountain range seems to present is not
by any means to be considered as in-
surmountable; for I am fully convinced,
that when more thorough examinations
of it have been made, that barrier will
comparatively disappear, as have those
of the Menia straits and Alps before
the science, skill and enterprise of the
age.

Very respectfully,
your obt. servt.,
W. L. DEARBON, Civil Engineer.
To P. F. Degrand, Esq., Boston.

LEARN TO COOK WELL.

The health of the family depend upon
it. We know that there are those who
associate luxury, effeminacy, and all
dependent ills, with every attempt of
the kind recommended. But we do not
believe that health is promoted by eat-
ing raw carrots or doughy bread—or
that, to secure long life it is necessary to
turn cannibal. Nor were men made to
graze like cattle or eat food like dogs.

Nor is it necessary, in order to shun
the errors of which we speak, to rush
into the opposite extreme. Good cook-
ery does not consist in producing the
highest seasoned dishes, nor such as to
foster a morbid appetite; but in prepar-
ing every dish well; however simple or
common it may be. There are, for
instance, families who never eat any
good bread from one century to another,
and have no idea of what it consists.
Nor are meats cooked any better within
their precincts. Those little, simple,
and healthy delicacies, which the good
housekeepers knows intuitively how
to produce, are never seen here. Even
a dish of potatoes cannot get themselves
well boiled. A member of the family
might as well fall among the Hottentots,
as far as any proper nursing is concern-
ed. These things ought not to be, nor
is there any just notion of her obligation
to herself and those about her.

The science of bread making of meat
broiling, stewing, roasting and boiling
of vegetable cooking, and of preparing
the multifarious small dishes of all sorts,
which go to make pleasant the table, and
all about, are hers—hers to understand
and practice.—*Prairie Farmer.*

WONDERFUL TENACITY OF LIFE.—
We give the following, incredible as it
may appear, upon the most reliable tes-
timony. A shapeless mass of flesh,
quivering in the agony of crushed
atoms, was borne to the Charity Hos-
pital. Nor eye, nor nose, nor mouth,
could be seen; an arm, the fingers of
which twined convulsively, was the
only thing which protruded from the
horrible mass. And yet, on approach-
ing it, there was heard, without voice of
mouth or feature, a weak faint voice of
agony—"Kill me! For God's sake, kill
me!" The bystanders hurried with ir-
repressible horror, from the spot.

The South Carolina Legislature has
passed a resolution declaring that if the
Wilnot Provision passes Congress, the
Union shall be dissolved. As Col. Ba-
ker said in his speech, "how is she go-
ing to do it!"—*Quincy Whig.*

Information For Farmers. PLANK ROADS.

Scientific experiments have proved
that the same power required to move
one ton in a common lumber wagon, on
a level earth road, will move the same
wagon with a load of four and one-
third tons on a level wood surface.

One ton is the average practical load
for a two horse team over a tolerably
level common road; it follows, then,
that the same team can, with equal
ease, draw a load of four and one-third
tons on a properly graded plank road.
Practical results have proved this to be
true, because four tons now constitute
the usual load for a two horse team on
all plank roads, where the inequalities
of the land's surface have been levelled
to the practical grades. Wagons, how-
ever, to bear such increased weight,
should be made somewhat stronger
than they are commonly made for ordi-
nary use; but yet a common wagon
will bear a much greater weight on a
plank than a common road, for the rea-
son that the pressure is direct and uni-
form on a plank road, whereas, on a
common road, by reason of ruts and
inequalities of surface, the wagon is
subject to severe trials by oblique and
lateral strains. Both wagon and har-
ness, in constant use on a plank road,
by means of this steady action and
diminished friction, will last longer
than on ordinary public roads.

Suppose a farmer, living some ten
miles out of Detroit, has 140 bushels of
wheat to take to market, in his own
wagon, over common roads in the con-
dition in which they generally are. He
would not ordinarily carry more than
35 bushels at a load—the weight of
which, at 60 lbs. the bushel, is 2,100
pounds, one would occupy so much
time, that he could only make one trip
a day, and then he would have to make
four trips, and consume four days in
conveying his 140 bushels to market;
but if he could travel on a plank road,
he could carry the whole 140 bushels
at one load; the weight of the whole
at 60 lbs. the bushel, is four tons and
400 lbs. How, then, does the account
stand? Four trips over a common
road will cost as follows: four days for
himself and team, at one dollar and
fifty cents a day, six dollars.

One trip over a plank road one day
is \$1 50.

Toll both ways at two cents per
mile, is 80 40.

Difference in favor of plank road is
\$4 10.

The first impression is very strong
against being taxed for travelling to
market and great hostility is naturally
felt against the conversion of free into
a toll road—but this arises from not
understanding the advantage of a plank
road.

The above calculation shows that
the payment of the 40 cents for toll, is
not, in fact, a tax out of the pocket, but
the cost of a privilege by which \$4 10
are saved. Money saved is money
made—and in the case above stated,
the farmer takes forty cents out of his
pocket and puts \$4 10 in the place of it.

In the above calculation, no notice is
taken of the cost of strengthening the
wagon, because such is more than made
up by saving in blacksmith and other
mechanic's bills, for repairing damages
which continually occur on common
roads, and the greater duration of
wagon and harness.—[Comm. Bulletin.

AMERICAN HEMP.—The opinion is
entertained that if the Government will
make known its willingness and deter-
mination to purchase American water-
rotted hemp alone, if it can be procured
at a price not exceeding the average
price paid for the last five years for
foreign hemp, that quantities adequate
to the wants of the navy, and of a
quality greatly superior to the foreign
hemp, would be prepared and offered
by the farmers of the West at such
points as would suit the convenience of
the Government.—[Sci. American.

THE ART OF CONVERSATION.

In the first place, remember in sus-
taining a light and polite dialogue, that
to go on saying anything is infinitely
better than coming to a dead stop and
say nothing.

Never bungle, hesitate, or correct
yourself. Let the stream of words
flow easily; and, as in taking care of
the pencil the pounds are said to take
care of themselves, so in managing
well your forms of diction, the sense
must be often left to its own guide.

As a substitute for a particular word,
"What's its name," is always at hand,
and preferable to "Thingumbob," which
is decidedly vulgar.

In the absence of argument, the lo-
gical "of course" is invaluable.